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EXAMINER

HILLERY, NATHAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 09/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/749,918	Applicant(s) VAN DER MEER, HENDRIK THEODORUS	
	Examiner Nathan Hillery	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-19 and 21-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-19 and 21-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 7/5/06.
2. Claims 1, 3 – 19, 21 – 35 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 4, 5, 19, 22 and 23 are independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 3 – 8, 13 – 17, 19, 21 – 24 and 30 – 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Maxwell (US 5805810 A).
5. **Regarding independent claim 1**, Maxwell teaches that *the message validator constructs mail objects from email messages, which mail objects use information from the sender database* (Column 12, lines 38 – 67), which meet the limitation of **selecting a single priorly stored file of presentation instructions (sender's database) including design instructions concerning a design of printed content to be printed on the documents (information from sender's database), and pre-mailing instructions concerning making said printed documents ready for mailing (information from sender's database).**

Maxwell teaches that *the message validator queues the mail objects in a print queue. The print queue processor comprises a set of computer program instructions*

that dictate a set of functions and operations to be performed by the print server (Column 12, lines 38 – 67), which meet the limitation of **transferring a file of content-determining printing instructions (mail object) and said presentation instructions to a peripheral system for printing and for at least making ready for mailing said plurality of printed documents intended for the plurality of addressees.**

Maxwell teaches that *the print queue processor selects a mail object from the print queue, and prints the mail object as a postal mail (or netgram) on printer* (Column 12, lines 38 – 67), which meet the limitation of **printing said documents in accordance with said file of content-determining instructions and said design instructions concerning the design of the documents to be printed.**

Maxwell teaches that *netgrams include a letter and corresponding envelope. Printed on each letter is the text from an email message received by the system. The printer prints on an envelope the return address (i.e., a street address for the sender) and the address (i.e., street address) of the intended recipient of the netgram, including necessary information for the U.S. Postal service to deliver the netgram* (Column 12, lines 38 – 67), which meet the limitation of **making said printed documents ready for mailing in accordance with said pre-mailing instructions concerning making ready said printed documents for mailing.**

6. **Regarding dependent claim 3,** Maxwell teaches that *The Netgram system 10 permits users to send email messages as postal mail addressed to an intended recipient who may not have access to the Internet by identifying the recipient using an*

*identifier or nickname. Once users send email messages addressed to intended recipients using the selected nicknames, the Netgram system 10 maintains databases including the nicknames and corresponding postal address information for each recipient based on the identity of the sender. Thus, the Netgram system 10 may receive multiple email messages addressed to, for example, "mom@netgram.com" from different senders and determine who is to receive each postal mail by referring to the databases. (Column 4, lines 30 – 42), which meet the limitation of **selecting said file of presentation instructions is carried out by selecting a symbol which represents said file of presentation instructions.***

7. **Regarding independent claim 4,** Maxwell teaches that *The Netgram system 10 permits users to send email messages as postal mail addressed to an intended recipient who may not have access to the Internet by identifying the recipient using an identifier or nickname. Once users send email messages addressed to intended recipients using the selected nicknames, the Netgram system 10 maintains databases including the nicknames and corresponding postal address information for each recipient based on the identity of the sender. Thus, the Netgram system 10 may receive multiple email messages addressed to, for example, "mom@netgram.com" from different senders and determine who is to receive each postal mail by referring to the databases. (Column 4, lines 30 – 42), which meet the limitation of **selecting said file of presentation instructions is carried out by selecting a symbol which represents said file of presentation instructions; activating a send dialog program,***

subsequently displaying at least one symbol which represents a file of presentation instructions; wherein selecting said file of presentation instructions occurs by selecting a symbol which represents said file of presentation instructions, subsequently entering a send command and subsequently at least making ready for mailing said documents in accordance with said selected file of presentation instructions. Further, the limitations not addressed in independent claim 4 incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claim 1 and are rejected along the same rationale.

8. **Regarding dependent claim 6**, Maxwell teaches that *after printing a netgram, the print queue processor 24 determines whether the print queue is empty (step 1240). If the print queue is empty (step 1240), then processing by the print queue processor 24 ends (step 1245). Otherwise, when the print queue is not empty (step 1240), the print queue processor 24 returns to perform the functions of steps 1220-1240, selecting another mail object from the print queue (step 1220), printing a netgram from the selected mail object (step 1230), and determining again whether the print queue is empty (step 1240)* (Column 13, lines 1 – 10), which meet the limitation of **in response to a selection of a different file of presentation instructions, the same peripheral system is driven for at least making ready for mailing another plurality of documents.**

9. **Regarding independent claim 5**, Maxwell teaches that *In reviewing the information in a sender's account record (step 640 in FIG. 7) or after determining that a sender account record is not located in the sender database 1300 (step 620), the message validator 22 determines whether the sender's account contains sufficient credit for postage (step 640) to complete the process of generating a mail object, printing the postal mail, and providing the postal mail to, for example, the U.S. Postal Service for delivery to an identified recipient (addressee). As explained below with reference to FIG. 13, the sender account records in the sender database 1300 specify whether a sender has paid for or established an account to pay for required postage (Column 9, lines 19 – 30), which meet the limitation of **selecting said presentation instructions occurs under a particular user authorization and by selecting a priorly stored file of presentation instructions; and wherein editing said file of presentation instructions occurs, and is executable, exclusively under a different authorization than said user authorization.** Further, the limitations not addressed in independent claim 5 incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claim 1 and are rejected along the same rationale.*

10. **Regarding dependent claim 7**, Maxwell teaches that *The netgram workstation 16 is a computer workstation, such as a Sparcstation by Sun Computer Corporation, comprised of a display device, one or more input devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse, etc.), and a base unit. The base unit includes a central processing unit (CPU) and a storage device. The netgram workstation 16 is also used to execute software applications,*

namely, a message validator and transaction queue processor (described below), stored on the storage device. The storage device also stores data used by the executing software applications including a sender database and a recipient database (described below). (Column 5, lines 7 – 17), which meet the limitation of **generating at least one file of presentation instructions in accordance with data selected or entered under said different authorization than said user authorization; and storing said file of presentation instructions in said computer-readable memory.**

11. Regarding dependent claim 8, Maxwell illustrates in Figure 1 **entering data for said file of presentation instructions occurs utilizing universal, interactive client-server operating interface software.**

12. Regarding dependent claim 13, Maxwell teaches that *FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an email message-to-postal mail generating system (Netgram system) 10. The Netgram system 10 is designed to receive email messages (from the Internet) and generate postal mail (also referred to as "netgrams") from the email messages. The email messages may be sent by any computer user with access to the Internet by simply sending email messages to the Netgram system 10 using a specific domain name (e.g., "netgram.com")* (Column 4, lines 16 – 23), which meet the limitation of **in response to the selection of said file of presentation instructions through any one of at least two different client systems, the said presentation instructions are used.**

13. **Regarding dependent claim 14**, Maxwell teaches that *The Netgram system 10 permits users to send email messages as postal mail addressed to an intended recipient who may not have access to the Internet by identifying the recipient using an identifier or nickname. Once users send email messages addressed to intended recipients using the selected nicknames, the Netgram system 10 maintains databases including the nicknames and corresponding postal address information for each recipient based on the identity of the sender. Thus, the Netgram system 10 may receive multiple email messages addressed to, for example, "mom@netgram.com" from different senders and determine who is to receive each postal mail by referring to the databases (Column 4, lines 30 – 42), which meet the limitation of in response to the selection of said file of presentation instructions under any one of at least two different user authorizations, the same presentation instructions are used.*

14. **Regarding dependent claim 15**, Maxwell teaches that *The netgram workstation 16 is a computer workstation, such as a Sparcstation by Sun Computer Corporation, comprised of a display device, one or more input devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse, etc.), and a base unit. The base unit includes a central processing unit (CPU) and a storage device. The netgram workstation 16 is also used to execute software applications, namely, a message validator and transaction queue processor (described below), stored on the storage device. The storage device also stores data used by the executing software applications including a sender database and a recipient database*

(described below). (Column 5, lines 7 – 17), which meet the limitation of **said file of presentation instructions is stored centrally for coupling presentation instructions according to said file of presentation instructions to content-determining files in response to drive signals coming from a any one of at least two different client systems.**

15. **Regarding dependent claim 16**, Maxwell teaches that *Mail objects selected from the print queue and printed by the printer 20 are taken out of the print queue. After printing a netgram, the print queue processor 24 determines whether the print queue is empty (step 1240).* (Column 12, line 65 – Column 13, line 2), which meet the limitation of **in response to addition or deletion of a file of presentation instructions, a list of files of presentation instructions in a memory accessible under said user authorization is updated.**

16. **Regarding dependent claim 17**, Maxwell teaches that *The Netgram system 10 permits users to send email messages as postal mail addressed to an intended recipient who may not have access to the Internet by identifying the recipient using an identifier or nickname. Once users send email messages addressed to intended recipients using the selected nicknames, the Netgram system 10 maintains databases including the nicknames and corresponding postal address information for each recipient based on the identity of the sender. Thus, the Netgram system 10 may receive multiple email messages addressed to, for example, "mom@netgram.com" from*

different senders and determine who is to receive each postal mail by referring to the databases. (Column 4, lines 30 – 42), which meet the limitation of **said list of files of presentation instructions is read and displayed in response to activating a send dialog program.**

17. **Regarding claims 19, 21 – 24**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 1, 3 – 6, and are rejected along the same rationale.

18. **Regarding claims 30 – 34**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 13 – 17, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. Claims 12, 18 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maxwell (US 5805810 A) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above.

21. **Regarding dependent claim 12**, Maxwell does not explicitly teach a **test message**.

However, Maxwell teaches that *The Netgram system 10 permits users to send email messages as postal mail addressed to an intended recipient who may not have*

access to the Internet by identifying the recipient using an identifier or nickname. Once users send email messages addressed to intended recipients using the selected nicknames, the Netgram system 10 maintains databases including the nicknames and corresponding postal address information for each recipient based on the identity of the sender. Thus, the Netgram system 10 may receive multiple email messages addressed to, for example, "mom@netgram.com" from different senders and determine who is to receive each postal mail by referring to the databases. (Column 4, lines 30 – 42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to be motivated, based on the disclosure and knowledge of the art, to meet the limitation of **composing a test message in accordance with presentation instructions of said selected file and sending said test message to a location of a client system with which said file of presentation instructions has been selected**, since the skilled artisan would want the user to be able to send a "test" message to himself in order to see how the system works and how the recipient would receive the message the user wants to send.

22. **Regarding dependent claim 18**, Maxwell does not explicitly teach **mirror file**.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to use the disclosed invention and meet the limitation of **at least one mirror file of presentation instructions coupled to said file of presentation instructions for modifying said mirror file of presentation instructions in response to modifications made in said file of presentation instructions**, since Maxwell teaches that *The netgram workstation 16 is a computer*

workstation, such as a Sparcstation by Sun Computer Corporation, comprised of a display device, one or more input devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse, etc.), and a base unit. The base unit includes a central processing unit (CPU) and a storage device. The netgram workstation 16 is also used to execute software applications, namely, a message validator and transaction queue processor (described below), stored on the storage device. The storage device also stores data used by the executing software applications including a sender database and a recipient database (described below). (Column 5, lines 7 – 17); it would be convenient for the user if the skilled artisan kept a mirror file of the current addressing information locally and then stored any changes to the file in the database by overwriting the original file.

23. **Regarding dependent claim 35**, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 18, and is rejected along the same rationale.

24. Claims 9 – 11 and 27 – 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maxwell (US 5805810 A) as applied to claims 1 and 19 above and further in view of McCauley et al. (US006434578B1).

25. **Regarding dependent claims 9 and 10**, Maxwell does not explicitly teach **displaying a document composed in accordance with presentation instructions of said selected file.**

McCauley et al. teach that *the instruction stream will often utilize commands and offered features of the requesting client viewer, even though the commands and*

features are not offered by different client viewers ... The instruction stream might utilize many different capabilities unique to particular types of clients, such as sound, video, animation, recording capabilities, and realtime transmission of these different types of media (Column 5, lines 31 – 49), which meet the limitation of **displaying a document composed in accordance with presentation instructions of said selected file** and that **displaying said document composed in accordance with presentation instructions of said selected file occurs by means of universal, interactive client-server operating interface software** (Fig. 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the invention of Maxwell with that of McCauley et al. because such a combination would allow the users of Maxwell the benefit of authoring multimedia content in a generic format (Column 2, lines 39 – 40).

26. **Regarding dependent claim 11**, Maxwell does not explicitly teach **animation**.

McCauley et al. teach that *the instruction stream will often utilize commands and offered features of the requesting client viewer, even though the commands and features are not offered by different client viewers ... The instruction stream might utilize many different capabilities unique to particular types of clients, such as sound, video, animation, recording capabilities, and realtime transmission of these different types of media* (Column 5, lines 31 – 49), which meet the limitation of **displaying, in the form of an animation, successive operations for composing a document composed in accordance with presentation instructions of said selected file**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the invention of Maxwell with that of McCauley et al. because such a combination would allow the users of Maxwell the benefit of authoring multimedia content in a generic format (Column 2, lines 39 – 40).

27. **Regarding claims 27 – 29**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 9 – 11, and are rejected along the same rationale.

28. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maxwell (US 5805810 A) as applied to claim 19 above and further in view of Daniels, Jr et al. (US 6343327 B1).

29. **Regarding dependent claim 25**, Maxwell does not explicitly teach **instructions for displaying settings concerning presentation instructions; instructions for registering settings concerning presentation instructions as part of a file of presentation instructions in accordance with selected or entered data; and instructions for storing in said computer-readable memory said registered settings concerning presentation instructions as a file of presentation instructions.**

Daniels, Jr. et al. teach that *job setups may be defined by a job setup process 520). The job setup process is an interactive application that allows a user to select templates and inserts for each delivery mechanism from a library. For example, electronic mail library 500 includes templates for formatting electronic mail messages*

(Column 6, lines 28 – 33), which meet the limitation of **instructions for displaying settings concerning presentation instructions; instructions for registering settings concerning presentation instructions as part of a file of presentation instructions in accordance with selected or entered data; and instructions for storing in said computer-readable memory said registered settings concerning presentation instructions as a file of presentation instructions.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Maxwell with that of Daniels, Jr. et al. because such a combination would provide the users of Maxwell with *A message router that delivers the electronic mail pieces via an electronic delivery mechanism specified in the delivery preferences, e.g. to a web server, a pager, a facsimile machine* (Column 2, lines 14 – 17).

30. **Regarding dependent claim 26**, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 8, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

31. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation "a method for printing and making ready for mailing a plurality of documents intended for a plurality of addresses" has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the

claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

32. Applicant argues that Maxwell does not teach, show or suggest selecting a single priorly stored file including instructions concerning a design of printed content to be printed on the documents and pre-mailing instructions concerning making the printed documents ready for mailing (p 16, first paragraph) because Maxwell merely discloses a sender database containing identifiers for senders.

The Office disagrees.

The Office maintains that Maxwell teaches that *the message validator constructs mail objects from email messages, which mail objects use information from the sender database* (Column 12, lines 38 – 67), which meet the limitation of **selecting a single priorly stored file of presentation instructions including design instructions concerning a design of printed content to be printed on the documents, and pre-mailing instructions concerning making said printed documents ready for mailing**, since, as illustrated in Figure 13 of Maxwell, the sender database is a single priorly stored file that contains information relating to the sender such as his address, which gets printing on the netgram to be mailed, which constitutes being both design instructions and pre-mailing instructions as further evidenced by the fact that Maxwell teaches that *netgrams include a letter and corresponding envelope. Printed on each*

letter is the text from an email message received by the system. The printer prints on an envelope the return address (i.e., a street address for the sender) and the address (i.e., street address) of the intended recipient of the netgram, including necessary information for the U.S. Postal service to deliver the netgram (Column 12, lines 38 – 67).

33. Applicant argues that Maxwell does not show, teach or suggest selecting a symbol which represents a file of presentation instructions including design instructions concerning a design of printed content to be printed on documents and pre-mailing instructions concerning making the printed documents ready for mailing (p 16, second paragraph) because Maxwell discloses recipient nickname identifiers stored in a recipient database.

The Office disagrees.

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines symbol as something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance. Within the broadest, reasonable interpretation in light of the specification, a nickname falls within the scope of a symbol.

34. Applicant argues that Maxwell does not show, teach or suggest selecting said presentation instructions occurs under a particular user authorization and by selecting a priorly stored file of presentation instructions; and wherein editing said file of presentation instructions occurs, and is executable, exclusively under a different

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authorization than said user authorization (p 17, last paragraph) because Maxwell merely discloses determining whether there is sufficient credit in a sender's account in order to mail the message.

The Office disagrees.

It should be noted that Maxwell teaches that in reviewing the information in a sender's account record or after determining that a sender account record is not located in the sender database 1300, the message validator determines whether the sender's account contains sufficient credit for postage to complete the process of generating a mail object, printing the postal mail, and providing the postal mail (Column 9, lines 19 – 30), which meet the limitation of **selecting said presentation instructions occurs under a particular user authorization and by selecting a priorly stored file of presentation instructions; and wherein editing said file of presentation instructions occurs, and is executable, exclusively under a different authorization than said user authorization**, since originally the sender tries to send a netgram using the invention of Maxwell and then the message validator of Maxwell determines whether or not the printing and processing of the netgram takes place. The determination of sufficient funds has been interpreted as an authorization, which is performed by the message validator, which is a different authorization than user authorization, in this example the sender authorization.

Conclusion

35. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathan Hillery whose telephone number is (571) 272-4091. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F, 10:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R. Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NH


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